

BG0104878A: DEVICE AND METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE NEEDS FOR AND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SATURATION OF THE ORGANISM WITH VITAMIN C, AND FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE REDOX-BALANCE IN THE ORGANISM

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Abstract: The device and the method can be used in human and veterinary medicine. They are simplified, fast and efficient. The device is in the form of a reactive paper band (1) in stripes, 1 cm wide and no less than 3 cm long, having one pointed end (2), impregnated with 0.1-1 % aqueous or aqueous-alcohol solution of PdCl₂ and with 0.3-1.5 % aqueous or aqueous-alcohol solution of NaCl in ratio PdCl₂: NaCl always 1:3. The composite colour scale (5) consists of N separate reactive bands (1) each of which has a colour strip (4) with light gray to gray-black intensity and thickness corresponding to a specific concentration of vitamin C in the urine (3). Bands (1) are arranged in the form of a scale in ascending order of the concentration indicated by them. According to the method a sample of urine (3) is tested with band (1), and the vitamin C content in the organism, deficiency, normal level or overdosage, respectively, is determined by the thickness and the intensity of the gray-coloured strip (4) of elemental Pd which is produced as a result of the reduction action of the vitamin C contained in the urine (3) on the PdCl₂, the determination being made by means of scale (5). The needs and the level of saturation of the organism with vitamin C are determined by initially testing a sample of urine (3) before meals according to the above method. If the organism has not been saturated in advance with vitamin C, i.e. the method showing values which are smaller than the detectable minimum of 5 mg %, the needs are determined for the needs of the organism for vitamin C by accepting a dose of 500 mg vitamin C, and 4-5 h after administration a sample of urine (3) is also tested. Then, in case

of a healthy organism with normally running reduction-oxidation processes for a period of 4-5 h, the level of vitamin C in the urine grows to 40-60 mg %, and for 10-12 h it gradually drops to 10 mg %. Any indications of vitamin C < 20 mg % concentration are an indication that higher amounts of vitamin C are required by the organism to maintain a balance in the reduction-oxidation processes. Then, subsequent doses of 500 mg each of vitamin C are administered for the saturation of the organism until the vitamin C in the urine reaches 40-60 mg %, and the saturation process should be watched every 4-5 h. The indication for the concentration of vitamin C > 80 mg % in the urine (3) means overdosage and it is a counterindication of administering any additional amounts of vitamin C until its level in the urine (3) falls to or under 10 mg % which is being monitored in accordance with the said process. 3 claims, 2 figures

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		BG0104878A	Jan. 31, 2001	Oct. 23, 2000	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE NEEDS FOR AND THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SATURATION OF THE ORGANISM WITH VITAMIN C, AND FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE REDOX-BALANCE IN THE ORGANISM
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